



WEDNESDAY,  
MAY 27, 1953

# THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 50 PRUTA  
VOL. XXIX. No. 7574

**Column One**  
BY  
**David Courtney**

## Nehru Backs Latest UN Korea Proposals

M. Dulles should be home in a day or two. When he gets there he will find Ahmed Husein, the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, waiting for him. The Ambassador left Egypt last week with official instructions and dropped in at London to talk matters over with his colleague in Britain, Ahmed Faiz. The special instructions and the matters talked over in London are said to have concerned the possibility of turning the Arab Treaty of Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation into a regional security pact that might be linked with a western planning council seated in Cyprus. Mr. Dulles is believed to think well of the plan. An Agency message from London (where the idea is disliked) claims that Mr. Dulles has already presented the proposal to President Eisenhower with a copy to Sir Winston Churchill.

IT is difficult to get at the facts. Middle East defence plans already gather plentiful dust in the pigeon-holes of the western strategists and the latest may be destined for the same grubby end. Mr. Dulles in Cairo had little enough time to investigate the potentialities of the Arab Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Treaty — known shortly as the Arab Defence Pact — and his tour since then has been so crammed with new problems, new faces, new voices and new expedients, that he cannot possibly have found much time to analyze General Nagib's plans for regional security. But it is clear that he must have been sympathetic to the proposals — far more so than can be gathered from the newspaper reports of his Cairo visit and from the published assumption of his "bitter disappointment" with the first results of his Middle East excursion.

IT is also clear that in return for his sympathy General Nagib agreed to maintain an "appropriate atmosphere" in Egypt, without which Mr. Dulles felt it would be impossible for America to take useful action in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute or to consider favourably the Egyptian request for huge economic credits. As a result, the present Suez deadlock has not degenerated into the bloodshed and disorder hinted at in Cairo when the negotiations broke down. Mr. Dulles, said Ahmed Husein before setting out for London and Washington, had had his understanding of the Egyptian view "enhanced," a circumstance which should prove to be an important factor in improving Anglo-Egyptian relations. Cairo, therefore, while taking no initiative towards the resumption of negotiations with Britain — has been careful to avoid giving the impression that the talks had closed.

THESE factors lend credibility to reports of the Secretary of State's willingness to think of Middle East security in terms of the Arab Defence Pact, which would fit his expressed belief that collective security organizations should reflect "not only strategic factors but also a unity of culture and faith." To this it can be answered, of course, that the Arab treaty of joint defence, although it came theoretically into force almost exactly three years ago, is still without the Joint Defence Council and Permanent Military Commission upon which its working depends; and that, although the Arab States have lately repeated their attachment to the scheme, nothing has happened to change the view that the treaty as an effective instrument is still wholly illusory. And Britain, it would seem, finds it hard to believe that the handing over of the 500 million-Pounds Suez installations to the treaty signatories rather than to Egypt alone would turn the illusion into substance.

THE fact remains that if America should wish to arm and equip the countries adhering to the Arab Defence Pact an entirely new, and for Israel extremely dangerous, Middle East situation might develop. The next fortnight or so should indicate whether this is in fact America's wish: a crucial fortnight, therefore, in which Israel really cannot afford the fun and games of party political crisis.

Jerusalem, May 27.

For sale at very moderate price  
**Luxury Villa**

Upper Western Mt. Carmel

consisting of six rooms and additional service rooms, 2 big halls, balconies, central heating, shady garden. Vacant possession. Also suitable for club, pension, etc. Exceptional bargain for quick determined buyer.

ENQUIRIES

T. SIMONSON, 35 Rehov David Pinski (Rehov Mangan), Mt. Carmel, Haifa, Tel. 4103.

## Britain Backs Korean Plan "Completely"

LONDON, Tuesday (UPI).—Prime Minister Churchill announced today that the Korean peace plan submitted by the U.S. at Panmunjom "have the complete support" of Britain.

Mr. Churchill's statement issued from 10 Downing Street was drawn up by Gen. Harrison at Panmunjom yesterday was prepared by the U.S. Government after consultation with Her Majesty's Government and other Commonwealth and U.N. Governments.

Mr. Dulles should be home in a day or two. When he gets there he will find Ahmed Husein, the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, waiting for him. The Ambassador left Egypt last week with official instructions and dropped in at London to talk matters over with his colleague in Britain, Ahmed Faiz. The special instructions and the matters talked over in London are said to have concerned the possibility of turning the Arab Treaty of Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation into a regional security pact that might be linked with a western planning council seated in Cyprus. Mr. Dulles is believed to think well of the plan. An Agency message from London (where the idea is disliked) claims that Mr. Dulles has already presented the proposal to President Eisenhower with a copy to Sir Winston Churchill.

IT is difficult to get at the facts. Middle East defence plans already gather plentiful dust in the pigeon-holes of the western strategists and the latest may be destined for the same grubby end. Mr. Dulles in Cairo had little enough time to investigate the potentialities of the Arab Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Treaty — known shortly as the Arab Defence Pact — and his tour since then has been so crammed with new problems, new faces, new voices and new expedients, that he cannot possibly have found much time to analyze General Nagib's plans for regional security. But it is clear that he must have been sympathetic to the proposals — far more so than can be gathered from the newspaper reports of his Cairo visit and from the published assumption of his "bitter disappointment" with the first results of his Middle East excursion.

IT is also clear that in return for his sympathy General Nagib agreed to maintain an "appropriate atmosphere" in Egypt, without which Mr. Dulles felt it would be impossible for America to take useful action in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute or to consider favourably the Egyptian request for huge economic credits. As a result, the present Suez deadlock has not degenerated into the bloodshed and disorder hinted at in Cairo when the negotiations broke down. Mr. Dulles, said Ahmed Husein before setting out for London and Washington, had had his understanding of the Egyptian view "enhanced," a circumstance which should prove to be an important factor in improving Anglo-Egyptian relations. Cairo, therefore, while taking no initiative towards the resumption of negotiations with Britain — has been careful to avoid giving the impression that the talks had closed.

THESE factors lend credibility to reports of the Secretary of State's willingness to think of Middle East security in terms of the Arab Defence Pact, which would fit his expressed belief that collective security organizations should reflect "not only strategic factors but also a unity of culture and faith." To this it can be answered, of course, that the Arab treaty of joint defence, although it came theoretically into force almost exactly three years ago, is still without the Joint Defence Council and Permanent Military Commission upon which its working depends; and that, although the Arab States have lately repeated their attachment to the scheme, nothing has happened to change the view that the treaty as an effective instrument is still wholly illusory. And Britain, it would seem, finds it hard to believe that the handing over of the 500 million-Pounds Suez installations to the treaty signatories rather than to Egypt alone would turn the illusion into substance.

THE fact remains that if America should wish to arm and equip the countries adhering to the Arab Defence Pact an entirely new, and for Israel extremely dangerous, Middle East situation might develop. The next fortnight or so should indicate whether this is in fact America's wish: a crucial fortnight, therefore, in which Israel really cannot afford the fun and games of party political crisis.

Jerusalem, May 27.

## Pres. Rhee Threatens Boycott Of Talks

TOKYO, Tuesday (UPI).—Hopes for a Koreas truce faced a new hurdle today after President Syngman Rhee threatened to boycott the armistice talks.

His Government presumably objects to certain points in the secret proposal which the U.N. handed to the Communists yesterday, but both Korean and Allied sources maintained tight-lipped silence on the new crisis.

Mr. Rhee, a bitter foe of a divided Korea, met with his Cabinet today in an extraordinary three-hour-and-a-half-minute session to discuss "certain urgent measures" in connection with armistice negotiations now in recess until June 1.

At the third settlement, Beit Arif Bet-Saudia Sayad was injured in a similar manner when three houses were lobbed with grenades.

Throughout the fighting the marauders covered the village with heavy automatic fire which was aimed at the people. Police this morning found tracks of many men leading towards the sensitive area.

The scene of the battle was visited this morning by U.N. Observers and the military attaches of the U.S., Britain and France, who were accompanied by Police and Army officers.

The Beit Nekofa settlement yesterday sent a delegation to the Knesset with a request to strengthen POST Reporters who visited the village today found the settlers in deep mourning.

The body of the dead woman, and the wounded, were taken to the Asaf Harofe Hospital.

A request by Herut to place

on the agenda a motion to discuss the recent attacks on frontier villages was rejected by the Knesset plenum, on the ground that "the Minister of Defense was unable to attend the session owing to the Government crisis."

At the third settlement, Beit Arif Bet-Saudia Sayad was injured in a similar manner when three houses were lobbed with grenades.

Throughout the fighting the marauders covered the village with heavy automatic fire which was aimed at the people. Police this morning found tracks of many men leading towards the sensitive area.

The scene of the battle was visited this morning by U.N. Observers and the military attaches of the U.S., Britain and France, who were accompanied by Police and Army officers.

The Beit Nekofa settlement yesterday sent a delegation to the Knesset with a request to strengthen POST Reporters who visited the village today found the settlers in deep mourning.

The body of the dead woman, and the wounded, were taken to the Asaf Harofe Hospital.

A request by Herut to place

on the agenda a motion to discuss the recent attacks on frontier villages was rejected by the Knesset plenum, on the ground that "the Minister of Defense was unable to attend the session owing to the Government crisis."

At the third settlement, Beit Arif Bet-Saudia Sayad was injured in a similar manner when three houses were lobbed with grenades.

Throughout the fighting the marauders covered the village with heavy automatic fire which was aimed at the people. Police this morning found tracks of many men leading towards the sensitive area.

The scene of the battle was visited this morning by U.N. Observers and the military attaches of the U.S., Britain and France, who were accompanied by Police and Army officers.

The Beit Nekofa settlement yesterday sent a delegation to the Knesset with a request to strengthen POST Reporters who visited the village today found the settlers in deep mourning.

The body of the dead woman, and the wounded, were taken to the Asaf Harofe Hospital.

A request by Herut to place

on the agenda a motion to discuss the recent attacks on frontier villages was rejected by the Knesset plenum, on the ground that "the Minister of Defense was unable to attend the session owing to the Government crisis."

At the third settlement, Beit Arif Bet-Saudia Sayad was injured in a similar manner when three houses were lobbed with grenades.

Throughout the fighting the marauders covered the village with heavy automatic fire which was aimed at the people. Police this morning found tracks of many men leading towards the sensitive area.

The scene of the battle was visited this morning by U.N. Observers and the military attaches of the U.S., Britain and France, who were accompanied by Police and Army officers.

The Beit Nekofa settlement yesterday sent a delegation to the Knesset with a request to strengthen POST Reporters who visited the village today found the settlers in deep mourning.

The body of the dead woman, and the wounded, were taken to the Asaf Harofe Hospital.

A request by Herut to place

on the agenda a motion to discuss the recent attacks on frontier villages was rejected by the Knesset plenum, on the ground that "the Minister of Defense was unable to attend the session owing to the Government crisis."

At the third settlement, Beit Arif Bet-Saudia Sayad was injured in a similar manner when three houses were lobbed with grenades.

Throughout the fighting the marauders covered the village with heavy automatic fire which was aimed at the people. Police this morning found tracks of many men leading towards the sensitive area.

The scene of the battle was visited this morning by U.N. Observers and the military attaches of the U.S., Britain and France, who were accompanied by Police and Army officers.

The Beit Nekofa settlement yesterday sent a delegation to the Knesset with a request to strengthen POST Reporters who visited the village today found the settlers in deep mourning.

The body of the dead woman, and the wounded, were taken to the Asaf Harofe Hospital.

A request by Herut to place

on the agenda a motion to discuss the recent attacks on frontier villages was rejected by the Knesset plenum, on the ground that "the Minister of Defense was unable to attend the session owing to the Government crisis."

At the third settlement, Beit Arif Bet-Saudia Sayad was injured in a similar manner when three houses were lobbed with grenades.

Throughout the fighting the marauders covered the village with heavy automatic fire which was aimed at the people. Police this morning found tracks of many men leading towards the sensitive area.

The scene of the battle was visited this morning by U.N. Observers and the military attaches of the U.S., Britain and France, who were accompanied by Police and Army officers.

The Beit Nekofa settlement yesterday sent a delegation to the Knesset with a request to strengthen POST Reporters who visited the village today found the settlers in deep mourning.

The body of the dead woman, and the wounded, were taken to the Asaf Harofe Hospital.

A request by Herut to place

on the agenda a motion to discuss the recent attacks on frontier villages was rejected by the Knesset plenum, on the ground that "the Minister of Defense was unable to attend the session owing to the Government crisis."

At the third settlement, Beit Arif Bet-Saudia Sayad was injured in a similar manner when three houses were lobbed with grenades.

Throughout the fighting the marauders covered the village with heavy automatic fire which was aimed at the people. Police this morning found tracks of many men leading towards the sensitive area.

The scene of the battle was visited this morning by U.N. Observers and the military attaches of the U.S., Britain and France, who were accompanied by Police and Army officers.

The Beit Nekofa settlement yesterday sent a delegation to the Knesset with a request to strengthen POST Reporters who visited the village today found the settlers in deep mourning.

The body of the dead woman, and the wounded, were taken to the Asaf Harofe Hospital.

A request by Herut to place

on the agenda a motion to discuss the recent attacks on frontier villages was rejected by the Knesset plenum, on the ground that "the Minister of Defense was unable to attend the session owing to the Government crisis."

At the third settlement, Beit Arif Bet-Saudia Sayad was injured in a similar manner when three houses were lobbed with grenades.

Throughout the fighting the marauders covered the village with heavy automatic fire which was aimed at the people. Police this morning found tracks of many men leading towards the sensitive area.

The scene of the battle was visited this morning by U.N. Observers and the military attaches of the U.S., Britain and France, who were accompanied by Police and Army officers.

The Beit Nekofa settlement yesterday sent a delegation to the Knesset with a request to strengthen POST Reporters who visited the village today found the settlers in deep mourning.

The body of the dead woman, and the wounded, were taken to the Asaf Harofe Hospital.

A request by Herut to place

on the agenda a motion to discuss the recent attacks on frontier villages was rejected by the Knesset plenum, on the ground that "the Minister of Defense was unable to attend the session owing to the Government crisis."

At the third settlement, Beit Arif Bet-Saudia Sayad was injured in a similar manner when three houses were lobbed with grenades.

Throughout the fighting the marauders covered the village with heavy automatic fire which was aimed at the people. Police this morning found tracks of many men leading towards the sensitive area.

The scene of the battle was visited this morning by U.N. Observers and the military attaches of the U.S., Britain and France, who were accompanied by Police and Army officers.

The Beit Nekofa settlement yesterday sent a delegation to the Knesset with a request to strengthen POST Reporters who visited the village today found the settlers in deep mourning.

The body of the dead woman, and the wounded, were taken to the Asaf Harofe Hospital.

A request by Herut to place

on the agenda a motion to discuss the recent attacks on frontier villages was rejected by the Knesset plenum, on the ground that "the Minister of Defense was unable to attend the session owing to the Government crisis."

At the third settlement, Beit Arif Bet-Saudia Sayad was injured in a similar manner when three houses were lobbed with grenades.

Throughout the fighting the marauders covered the village with heavy automatic fire which was aimed at the people. Police this morning found tracks of many men leading towards the sensitive area.

The scene of the battle was visited this morning by U.N. Observers and the military attaches of the U.S., Britain and France, who were accompanied by Police and Army officers.

The Beit Nekofa settlement yesterday sent a delegation to the Knesset with a request to strengthen POST Reporters who visited the village today found the settlers in deep mourning.

The body of the dead woman, and the wounded, were taken to the Asaf Harofe Hospital.

A request by Herut to place

on the agenda a motion to discuss the recent attacks on frontier villages was rejected by the Knesset plenum, on the ground that "the Minister of Defense was unable to attend the session owing to the Government crisis."

At the third settlement, Beit Arif Bet-Saudia Sayad was injured in a similar manner when three houses were lobbed with grenades.

Throughout the fighting the marauders covered the village with heavy automatic fire which was aimed at the people. Police this morning found tracks of many men leading towards the sensitive area.

The scene of the battle was visited this morning by U.N. Observers and the military attaches of the U.S., Britain and France, who were accompanied by Police and Army officers.

The Beit Nekofa settlement yesterday sent a delegation to the Knesset with a request to strengthen POST Reporters who visited the village today found the settlers in deep mourning.

The body of the dead woman, and the wounded, were taken to the Asaf Harofe Hospital.

A request by Herut to place

on the agenda a motion to discuss the recent attacks on frontier villages was rejected by the Knesset plenum, on the ground that "the Minister of Defense was unable to attend the session owing to the

**EDEN HOTEL**  
JERUSALEM  
Tonight  
**Dinner Dance**  
in the Bar

Reserve your table in advance.

**Social & Personal**

High ranking U.S. Army and Air Force officers and senior military attaches at the Israeli Embassy in Washington in honour of Sean-Afif Yehuda Giladi who is returning after four years of service. Sean-Afif Michael Neher, former Commander of the Israeli Air Force Technical Training School, Tel Aviv, has been promoted to Assistant Air Attaché.

Mr. Elihu Elman, the general representative of Alliance Israelite Universelle in Israel, was invited to receive a reception in Jerusalem for M. Lemerle, the Inspector General of French Embassies and Consulates. M. Lemerle is the Director of Cultural Relations at the French Foreign Ministry.

A reception was held yesterday to mark the opening of the British Engineering Services' Phoenix Assurance Company of London at 20 Rehov Levavim in Tel Aviv. A distinguished gathering of members of the Diplomatic Corps and the financial and business community of Israeli attended.

Mr. M. Sela, head of the Economic Branch at Police Headquarters, returned from the U.S. and Britain by El Al yesterday.

Mr. Eliezer Rechel, Director of the Jewish National Fund office in France, has arrived on a brief visit at the invitation of the JNF head office in Jerusalem.

District Court Judge Z. Zeitler will give a public lecture at 8.30 p.m. tomorrow at the School of Law and Economics in Tel Aviv on "Corrections in the Companies' Law in Israel."

Professor Sunn Carlson, Resident Representative of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, is giving a lecture on "Management in the Light of Swedish Experience" under the auspices of the Institute of Public Administration at 8 p.m. today at Bet HaShalom, Jerusalem.

Dr. A. Lowe, Professor of Economics at the New School for Social Research, New York, and at present lecturer at the Hebrew University, will lecture on "Chopera and its Control" tomorrow at 12 noon in the Kibbutz Building (Hall 2), Jerusalem. The public is invited.

"Hammonas," the Russian veteran Zionist Student Organization and its delegation and its delegation on May 20-30 in the rooms of the Ben Yehuda Hotel, French Carmel, Haifa. The first meeting will take place on Friday May 24 at 8 p.m. All former members are cordially invited to attend.

At tomorrow's luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Tel Aviv-Jaffa Mr. Vito Salvi, Legation Counsellor TCA in Israel, will speak on "The Legal Structure of the Israeli-U.S. Programme under TCA."

The meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club will be held at 12.15 tonight instead of the usual 1.15 p.m. and will be a business meeting.

**BIRTH & DEATH**  
AMIR—To Shulamit (nee Englander)—son. The Brit Mill will take place at the Ohel Synagogue at 11 a.m. at Dr. Ben-Horin's, Ave. Kfar Shmaryahu. This is the only intimation.

YOUR friends and relatives read this paper — let them know your social and family news through The Jerusalem POST.

**FUNERAL OF DR. YOSEF MAYER**  
TEL AVIV, Tuesday (11.15).—Dr. Yaakov Mayer, former Kupat Holim Director, who died at the Beilinson Hospital yesterday morning at the age of 63, was laid to rest in the Nahalat Yitzhak cemetery today.

The funeral procession passed through Allenby Road, and 15 buses took the mourners to the cemetery.

**ON THE AIR**

JERUSALEM: 8.30 M.; HAIFA: 8.30 M.; TEL AVIV: 8.30, 9.30 M.

**PIRAT PROGRAMME**

NEWS: Broadcast 7 a.m., 10.30 A.M. and 11.30 A.M. Arabic Programmes (including News); 8.30 a.m., 1.30 and 4.30 p.m. Service; 4.30 Exercises; 6.30 Musical Clock (R); 7.30 Maledict; 8.15 4D Oriental Music (R); 8.30 Close Down.

12.30 Ballet Music (R); 1.45 Programmes Announcements; 2.00 Close Break for Music (R); 2.00 Close Broadcast (R); 2.45 Vocal Recital; Hannah Brand; 3.00 Children's Hour; 7.00 Football Match; Macabbi v. Hapoel Ramat Gan Stadium; 8.00 "Just Arrived"; 8.24 Bible Reading; 8.45 "Twenty Questions"; 9.00 "Twenty Questions"; 10.00 "Twenty Questions"; 10.30 Talk by A.Z. Chaykin; 10.45 Debate No. 1, unaccompanied Violin (Bach); Passion according to St. Matthew; Part II (Bach); 11.05 Close Down.

**THE HEBREW NATIONAL OPERA**

JERUSALEM: Edison

Thursday, May 28, 8 p.m.  
TEL AVIV: Habimah

Tuesday, June 2, 8.30 p.m.

PETAH TIKA: Heichal

Thursday, June 4, 8.30 p.m.

**Song of Norway**

Opera in 3 acts (1 scene) based on the life and music of EDVARD GRIEG.

ROSSINI PHILIPPE  
D. Noyera, J. S. Cahn,  
Montell, H. Katz, J. Polak,  
M. Gavri, R. Ben-Zion, H.  
Kaufman, S. Kroll,  
Conductor: H. Kroll,  
Soprano: D. Noyera,  
Balanced choir and ballet

Wednesday — Friday, 8.30 p.m.  
TEL AVIV — British, 8.30 Allenby,  
Tel Aviv, and at the National  
Habimah Theatre — Cinema  
Cafe, 8.30 p.m. Tel Aviv.

**Frozen Arab Accounts Problem Said Eased**

Most of the outstanding ques-

tions concerning the release of

the frozen bank accounts of

Arab refugees have been cleared

up, following the recent nego-

tiations between the Jordanian

Minister of Commerce, Anwar

Khatib, and the Palestine Coop-

eration Commission represen-

tative, Mr. John Reedman, "Fe-

instein," the Old City daily

ports.

It was understood that Mr. Reedman allayed the fear, re-

portedly prevalent among the

refugees, that by signing the

Israeli application form they

would sign away their right to

make legal claims in the future.

The only point not yet clear-

ed up is the period during which

the forms must be submitted and

the time of payment. It was re-

ported last week that Israel had

agreed in principle to extend the

original May 31 deadline to cover

the period during which the Jordan

ban on submission of the applica-

tions was in effect. The ban

will soon be lifted. "Feinstein"

predicted.

So far, applications involving

\$100,000 have been submitted by

refugees in various Arab coun-

tries, approved by Israel and

forwarded for payment to the

Barclays and Ottoman

banks in London.

**Japan Bids For Trade With Saudi Arabia**

TOKYO, Tuesday (UPI).—A

new political party is expected to

be formed in the Philippines

today under the leadership of

former Ambassador Carlos P.

Romulo and Vice-President

Fernando Lopez who broke with

President Elpidio Quirino and

bolstered the National Liberal

Party convention on Sunday.

Tentatively called the "Pro-

gressive Party," the Romulo fac-

tion is meeting this evening to

formalize the group's organization.

The November election

will now be a three-cornered

fight between Quirino, Romulo

and Nationalist Party stand-

ard-heir Ramon Magsaysay, a

former Defence Minister.

Earlier, Romulo had said that

he would refuse if offered reap-

pointment as Ambassador to the

U.S.

He said that he had lost faith

in the Quirino administration

when he came back to the Philip-

pines and saw for himself "the

mess that the country is in."

"I have too much respect

for the American people not to

tell them the truth," he added.

**POLAR PASSENGER FLIGHT COMPLETED**

TOKYO, Tuesday.—A Scan-

dinavian Airlines plane landed

at Tokyo international airport

yesterday, completing the

first commercial flight from

Europe to the Far East via the

North Pole region.

Carrying 41 passengers and

an 11-man crew, the Norwegian

DC-8 took 82 hrs. 53 mins. for

the flight from Oslo. This time

included stops at Thule, Green-

land; Anchorage, Alaska, and

Shemya Island in the Aleutians.

The key of the serious situation

lies in the hands of the Mapai

Central Committee, which should

retract its "stubborn" stand on

the flag and hymn, a decision

reached in spite of the opposi-

tion of Prime Minister David

Ben Gurion and his colle-

agues in the Cabinet. The paper

says since the G.Z. party

brought many sacrifices on

economic questions,

that the only alternative to

"bourgeois domination" is

a "united workers' front" at the

helm of the State and the people.

The paper says that the G.Z.

demanded from Mapai a total

"lowering of the flag," and

under the pressure of the rank

and file the Mapai leadership

retreated back for the time

being, though it has already sac-

rifice, labour education. It is

not clear whether the break-

down of the coalition is definite,

the paper says, and suspects

eventually a compromise will be

achieved.

**AT THE CINEMA**

REVENGE for a murder com-

mitted years before, covered

wagons, cavalry, Indians and

the background. Custer's last

stand — these are the ingredi-

ents of Technicolor "Warpath"

(Arlen, Haifa).

Not by any means an outstand-

ing film, but it is well worth

watching.

**IL-213.735 OF WELFARE GOODS RECEIVED IN 1952**



# THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1922. Published daily, except on Saturday, in English by The Jerusalem Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor  
Gershon Agnon

Managing Editor: Ted R. Lewis  
Editorial Office & Management:  
JERUSALEM:  
Tzahavim St. P.O.B. 61  
(4 lines)  
TEL-AVIV Bureau:  
Melech Benyamin, P.O.B. 126,  
Tel Aviv 451/2 (3 lines)  
BEER-SHEVA:  
P.O.B. 66, Tel Aviv 4504  
(2 lines)

SUBSCRIPTIONS:  
Israel 12.00, Foreign 12.00.  
per year.

Wednesday, May 27, 1953  
Issue No. 2723 — Number 26, 1953

YESTERDAY was undoubtedly the General Zionists' day. For 24 hours their sudden jibbing at a possible paragraph in a law that has not yet been formulated held up all Government action and precipitated, or threatened to precipitate, crisis. It must be remembered that at no time was this coalition a marriage of love, and perhaps not even of convenience, but of sheer necessity. Both sides to the contract were fully aware of this, and should know that crucial matters are not mendaciously five-month governments. Governments should not be permitted to fall without due and sufficient cause, and it cannot be said too clearly that the present crisis is artificial, avoidable, and gratuitous.

In the world press, and more particularly in the United States, the General Zionists will no doubt disown themselves in the likeness of a new Daniel facing the lions of subversive tendencies in Israel's labour parties. It is difficult for people abroad, and even for many of those at home, to recognize the "red flag" for what it is — a nostalgic clinging to the former symbol of labour's emancipation and international unity. Yet the Histadrut left the W.F.T.U. two years ago, and spent this time in a muddle of labour wilderness until the decision was adopted to join the western labour group — against the wishes, inevitably, of the pro-Soviet left wing of labour. On the international level, Mapai has made its position very clear — too clear, some people have said to the extent of precipitating anti-Israel and anti-Jewish policies in the Eastern bloc countries.

To suggest that a May Day parade and the rather ironical singing of the International, which is now banned in Russia, menace the security of the state and the loyalty of its young citizens is the kind of political strategem that belongs in a debating society, and not in a house of representatives with urgent business of state. Despite their own apparent doubts on the subject, the dissenting members of the coalition would have earned more respect and regard if they had remained within the economic sphere, and brought into the open the difficulties and doubts that are really assailing them.

Like all crises, this one will also end. Perhaps the General Zionists will see through their attempt to share in government; perhaps they will forsake it at this stage before worse befalls them. Despite the major flaws in the system of party rule, which have once again been illustrated, nobody in their senses wishes to shun it, or to lessen its prerogatives. What is necessary, indeed, is to differentiate more clearly between issues of confidence, over which governments must fall, and administrative issues, on which it should be possible for a government to be defeated, to accept the Knesset's opinion, and to move on to the next point. At the moment we have a government by party whip, and the individual member's opinion counts for little, for he is not in a position to express it for fear of damaging the government which he supports. Under other circumstances probably quite a number of Mapai members might, in the event of a vote, have decided they did not wish ever to labour schools to continue to raise their flags as in the past; and the General Zionists might have been deprived of an artificial issue to mask their reluctance to share in the burden of government.

## Arab Refugees Called "Political Football"

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (GNA) — Reverend Karl Baehr, the Executive Director of the American Christian Palestine Committee, notified yesterday before the Near Eastern subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that responsible opinion had been expressed that the Arab States do not really want to solve the refugee problem. They wish to keep the issue alive as a political football against the U.N.

The sub-committee may go to the Near East for an on-the-spot investigation of the refugee problem, the Committee's Chairman, Sen. Alexander Wiley, indicated yesterday. The Senator asked Mr. John B. Blaundford, Jr., former Director of UNRWA, who testified yesterday, what he thought of a Congressional investigation on the score. Mr. Blaundford said that it was always helpful to view such problems at first hand.

## TOWARDS A STABLE ECONOMY PLANNING FOR ESSENTIALS

By KENNETH L. COHEN

In the preceding article we reached the conclusion that the pre-condition to an overall economic policy is the definition of its aims and their order of priority.

It will be generally agreed that national self-preservation must be an overriding aim, for without it we can fulfill no other. This does not imply an overall priority to military defence, although our armed forces must be maintained at a level which will guarantee our security. But a nation at war, as at peace, must be fed and supplied with essential materials. As we are independent in neither, it follows that we must maintain a constant reserve in hand for an emergency, however short our supplies may be. There must therefore be a high priority to stock-piling.

National self-preservation implies preservation from economic as well as military collapse. It means adaptability to a change in the political climate. It means long-term agreements with guaranteed materials and markets. It means in our present condition, a priority for agriculture and basic industries over luxury trades. For however profitable the latter may appear, they are more dependent on changing fashions and more sensitive to fluctuations in world trade. It means high selectivity in foreign investment and searching out markets which we can supply with basic products. And it means channelling our raw materials in such a way as to provide those industries with a steady supply. It means, for example, textiles before diamonds or chocolates or even luxury hotels. For the tourist industry is extremely sensitive to changes in world economic and social conditions.

**Defence and Economy**

It also means that even in defence policy, we have to count the cost. Not the cost to the public exchequer alone but to the national economy as a whole. Thus the present system of supplementary service is maintained largely at the expense of the private employer or the self-employed. It may prove to be still more expensive to maintain an open door to all Jews able and willing to come but must be accompanied by the ability to absorb them into the economy. This means not only the willingness to provide housing and rationing, but also that we develop our industries so as to maintain a certain elasticity in the economy. We must aim not only at full employment but also at a surplus of jobs, and we must seek not labour-saving but capital-saving investment, methods of production that use a maximum of labour for a given unit

of capital. We may be fascinated by grandiose machinery from America with which one man will do the work of ten. But if we cannot obtain the raw material to produce ten times as much, or if we cannot export the produce, we must make do with ten men. It seems sometimes to forgotten that an investment suitable to America may not be suitable to us.

### National Consolidation

The absorption of immigrants implies also their fitting into a common national entity. If there is a certain risk that basic industries may become dependent on German materials, we must take steps to lessen our dependence on Europe. For this purpose, the German representation must be increased and we must not be dependent on foreign aid. There is a certain risk that basic industries may become dependent on European materials.

But greater importance is the need to assimilate, to assimilate foreign investment. This could mean the control by foreign capital of basic industries to such an extent that we can either sell the capital or to close down enterprises which might have disastrous results for the economy of the country. Foreign investment, while it is important, must be subject to the necessary safeguards and controls.

Furthermore, while towns are highly desirable, it must be kept in mind that they have to be repopulated. They must therefore be invested as far as possible to ensure that we can support and pay the foreign currency needed for repayment.

It follows that the first criterion for independence is the development of export industries and of assured export markets. Next to developing an export industry, we must concentrate on replacing imported food and materials by local products. With the exception of grain, which is unsuitable to intense cultivation on small areas, we should aim at independence in food supplies.

While it is extremely doubtful whether a country with so small a proportion of arable land to its population can or should become primarily agricultural, and the cost of settling a significant proportion of urban dwellers on the land may be prohibitive in relation to the results, we must still see to it that every dunam which is profitably cultivable is developed. In this connection, the proposal to give every soldier a year's agricultural training is one of the most fruitful of recent developments.

### Immigrant's Absorption

Our willingness to maintain an open door to all Jews able and willing to come must be accompanied by the ability to absorb them into the economy. This means not only the willingness to provide housing and rationing, but also that we develop our industries so as to maintain a certain elasticity in the economy. We must aim not only at full employment but also at a surplus of jobs, and we must seek not labour-saving but capital-saving investment, methods of production that use a maximum of labour for a given unit

of capital. We may be fascinated by grandiose machinery from America with which one man will do the work of ten. But if we cannot obtain the raw material to produce ten times as much, or if we cannot export the produce, we must make do with ten men. It seems sometimes to forgotten that an investment suitable to America may not be suitable to us.

**National Consolidation**

The absorption of immigrants implies also their fitting into a common national entity. If there is a certain risk that basic industries may become dependent on German materials, we must take steps to lessen our dependence on Europe. For this purpose, the German representation must be increased and we must not be dependent on foreign aid. There is a certain risk that basic industries may become dependent on European materials.

But greater importance is the need to assimilate, to assimilate foreign investment. This could mean the control by foreign capital of basic industries to such an extent that we can either sell the capital or to close down enterprises which might have disastrous results for the economy of the country. Foreign investment, while it is important, must be subject to the necessary safeguards and controls.

Furthermore, while towns are highly desirable, it must be kept in mind that they have to be repopulated. They must therefore be invested as far as possible to ensure that we can support and pay the foreign currency needed for repayment.

It follows that the first criterion for independence is the development of export industries and of assured export markets. Next to developing an export industry, we must concentrate on replacing imported food and materials by local products. With the exception of grain, which is unsuitable to intense cultivation on small areas, we should aim at independence in food supplies.

While it is extremely doubtful whether a country with so small a proportion of arable land to its population can or should become primarily agricultural, and the cost of settling a significant proportion of urban dwellers on the land may be prohibitive in relation to the results, we must still see to it that every dunam which is profitably cultivable is developed. In this connection, the proposal to give every soldier a year's agricultural training is one of the most fruitful of recent developments.

### Immigrant's Absorption

Our willingness to maintain an open door to all Jews able and willing to come must be accompanied by the ability to absorb them into the economy. This means not only the willingness to provide housing and rationing, but also that we develop our industries so as to maintain a certain elasticity in the economy. We must aim not only at full employment but also at a surplus of jobs, and we must seek not labour-saving but capital-saving investment, methods of production that use a maximum of labour for a given unit

of capital. We may be fascinated by grandiose machinery from America with which one man will do the work of ten. But if we cannot obtain the raw material to produce ten times as much, or if we cannot export the produce, we must make do with ten men. It seems sometimes to forgotten that an investment suitable to America may not be suitable to us.

### National Consolidation

The absorption of immigrants implies also their fitting into a common national entity. If there is a certain risk that basic industries may become dependent on German materials, we must take steps to lessen our dependence on Europe. For this purpose, the German representation must be increased and we must not be dependent on foreign aid. There is a certain risk that basic industries may become dependent on European materials.

But greater importance is the need to assimilate, to assimilate foreign investment. This could mean the control by foreign capital of basic industries to such an extent that we can either sell the capital or to close down enterprises which might have disastrous results for the economy of the country. Foreign investment, while it is important, must be subject to the necessary safeguards and controls.

Furthermore, while towns are highly desirable, it must be kept in mind that they have to be repopulated. They must therefore be invested as far as possible to ensure that we can support and pay the foreign currency needed for repayment.

It follows that the first criterion for independence is the development of export industries and of assured export markets. Next to developing an export industry, we must concentrate on replacing imported food and materials by local products. With the exception of grain, which is unsuitable to intense cultivation on small areas, we should aim at independence in food supplies.

While it is extremely doubtful whether a country with so small a proportion of arable land to its population can or should become primarily agricultural, and the cost of settling a significant proportion of urban dwellers on the land may be prohibitive in relation to the results, we must still see to it that every dunam which is profitably cultivable is developed. In this connection, the proposal to give every soldier a year's agricultural training is one of the most fruitful of recent developments.

### Immigrant's Absorption

Our willingness to maintain an open door to all Jews able and willing to come must be accompanied by the ability to absorb them into the economy. This means not only the willingness to provide housing and rationing, but also that we develop our industries so as to maintain a certain elasticity in the economy. We must aim not only at full employment but also at a surplus of jobs, and we must seek not labour-saving but capital-saving investment, methods of production that use a maximum of labour for a given unit

of capital. We may be fascinated by grandiose machinery from America with which one man will do the work of ten. But if we cannot obtain the raw material to produce ten times as much, or if we cannot export the produce, we must make do with ten men. It seems sometimes to forgotten that an investment suitable to America may not be suitable to us.

### National Consolidation

The absorption of immigrants implies also their fitting into a common national entity. If there is a certain risk that basic industries may become dependent on German materials, we must take steps to lessen our dependence on Europe. For this purpose, the German representation must be increased and we must not be dependent on foreign aid. There is a certain risk that basic industries may become dependent on European materials.

But greater importance is the need to assimilate, to assimilate foreign investment. This could mean the control by foreign capital of basic industries to such an extent that we can either sell the capital or to close down enterprises which might have disastrous results for the economy of the country. Foreign investment, while it is important, must be subject to the necessary safeguards and controls.

Furthermore, while towns are highly desirable, it must be kept in mind that they have to be repopulated. They must therefore be invested as far as possible to ensure that we can support and pay the foreign currency needed for repayment.

It follows that the first criterion for independence is the development of export industries and of assured export markets. Next to developing an export industry, we must concentrate on replacing imported food and materials by local products. With the exception of grain, which is unsuitable to intense cultivation on small areas, we should aim at independence in food supplies.

While it is extremely doubtful whether a country with so small a proportion of arable land to its population can or should become primarily agricultural, and the cost of settling a significant proportion of urban dwellers on the land may be prohibitive in relation to the results, we must still see to it that every dunam which is profitably cultivable is developed. In this connection, the proposal to give every soldier a year's agricultural training is one of the most fruitful of recent developments.

### Immigrant's Absorption

Our willingness to maintain an open door to all Jews able and willing to come must be accompanied by the ability to absorb them into the economy. This means not only the willingness to provide housing and rationing, but also that we develop our industries so as to maintain a certain elasticity in the economy. We must aim not only at full employment but also at a surplus of jobs, and we must seek not labour-saving but capital-saving investment, methods of production that use a maximum of labour for a given unit

of capital. We may be fascinated by grandiose machinery from America with which one man will do the work of ten. But if we cannot obtain the raw material to produce ten times as much, or if we cannot export the produce, we must make do with ten men. It seems sometimes to forgotten that an investment suitable to America may not be suitable to us.

### National Consolidation

The absorption of immigrants implies also their fitting into a common national entity. If there is a certain risk that basic industries may become dependent on German materials, we must take steps to lessen our dependence on Europe. For this purpose, the German representation must be increased and we must not be dependent on foreign aid. There is a certain risk that basic industries may become dependent on European materials.

But greater importance is the need to assimilate, to assimilate foreign investment. This could mean the control by foreign capital of basic industries to such an extent that we can either sell the capital or to close down enterprises which might have disastrous results for the economy of the country. Foreign investment, while it is important, must be subject to the necessary safeguards and controls.

Furthermore, while towns are highly desirable, it must be kept in mind that they have to be repopulated. They must therefore be invested as far as possible to ensure that we can support and pay the foreign currency needed for repayment.

It follows that the first criterion for independence is the development of export industries and of assured export markets. Next to developing an export industry, we must concentrate on replacing imported food and materials by local products. With the exception of grain, which is unsuitable to intense cultivation on small areas, we should aim at independence in food supplies.

While it is extremely doubtful whether a country with so small a proportion of arable land to its population can or should become primarily agricultural, and the cost of settling a significant proportion of urban dwellers on the land may be prohibitive in relation to the results, we must still see to it that every dunam which is profitably cultivable is developed. In this connection, the proposal to give every soldier a year's agricultural training is one of the most fruitful of recent developments.

### Immigrant's Absorption

Our willingness to maintain an open door to all Jews able and willing to come must be accompanied by the ability to absorb them into the economy. This means not only the willingness to provide housing and rationing, but also that we develop our industries so as to maintain a certain elasticity in the economy. We must aim not only at full employment but also at a surplus of jobs, and we must seek not labour-saving but capital-saving investment, methods of production that use a maximum of labour for a given unit

## GIANT CANNON ON DISPLAY



The atomic cannon being viewed by New Yorkers when it was put on display at Battery Point during Armed Forces Day on May 17. (Express Photo)

## New Atomic Shell Equals 1,000 Artillery Battalions

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP)

A single atomic shell like the one fired at Las Vegas yesterday can do about the same damage as 1,000 medium artillery battalions firing all their guns at the same time at a target.

Such was the estimate of ordnance experts following the public test of the Army's "Amazon Annie," a 280 mm. gun that can drop conventional or atomic explosives on targets as distant as 20 miles.

statement of the great teacher and national leader Rabbi Akiba: "Far be it! No man in Israel disputed about (the sacred character of) the Song of Songs. For the whole world is not as worthy as the day on which the Song of Songs was given to Israel. For all the writings are holy but the Song of Songs is the Holy of Holies." (Midrash Yadayim Chap. 3.) Rabbi Akiba, who clearly understood the Song of Songs as depicting the love between God and Israel, was surely an Israeli of Israeli Jews. This staunch supporter of the Bar Kochba revolution, who according to Maimonides acted as armour-bearer to Bar Kochba cannot be classed with Disraeli.

Yours etc.,

J.H.H.

Jerusalem, May 21.

## MISSING OPPORTUNITY

To the Editor of The POST Sir. — In my humble opinion, the Hebrew University should have honoured itself had it conferred an honorary degree upon Rabbi Leo Baeck — even before his 80th birthday.

Yours etc.

PLONI

Jerusalem, May 24.

## TOO MUCH

### UNNECESSARY SURGERY

Taking out normal appendicitis, often for unnecessary births... how important. How big that one psychological test to new employees... with sample question paper etc.

65 articles of testing interest, concerned free living, organized current books.

NEW ISSUE

STEIMATZKY'S

AGENCY

Price: 250 Pras

ON SALE IN JERUSALEM

Distributors: